

Guidance Document

for the

Class II Air Quality Operating Permit Application



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The goal of the Bureau of Air Pollution Control is to achieve and maintain levels of air quality that will protect human health, prevent injury to plant and animal life, prevent damage to property, and preserve the scenic, historical, and aesthetic treasures of the state.

NDEP



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

The acronyms and abbreviations identified below are used throughout this document. This list is intended for reference use.

Administrator.....	Administrator of EPA as defined in NAC 445B.004	N ₂ O.....	Nitrous Oxide
ACFM.....	Actual Cubic Feet per Minute	NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen
AQOP.....	Air Quality Operating Permit	NRS.....	Nevada Revised Statutes
BAPC.....	Bureau of Air Pollution Control	ODS.....	Official Date of Submittal
BAQP.....	Bureau of Air Quality Planning	O ₃	Ozone
BPM.....	Best Practical Methods	OP.....	Other Pollutant
CFR.....	Code of Federal Regulations	Pb.....	Lead
CH ₄	Methane	PM.....	Particulate Matter
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide	PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter with an Aerodynamic Diameter Less Than or Equal to 10 Micrometers
CO.....	Carbon Monoxide	PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter with an Aerodynamic Diameter Less Than or Equal to 2.5 Micrometers
CO _{2e}	Greenhouse Gases (Carbon Dioxide Equivalent)	PSI(A).....	Pounds per Square Inch (Absolute)
Director.....	Director of Nevada State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources as defined in NAC 445B.053	PTE.....	Potential to Emit
DSCFM.....	Dry Standard Cubic Feet per Minute	RICE.....	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
EF.....	Emission Factor	RO.....	Responsible Official
EPA.....	Environmental Protection Agency	SCC.....	Source Classification Code
FIN.....	Facility Identification Number	SCF.....	Standard Cubic Feet
HA.....	Hydrographic Area (Basin)	SIC.....	Standard Industrial Classification
HAPs.....	Hazardous Air Pollutants	SF ₆	Sulphur Hexafluoride
hp.....	Horsepower	SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
hr.....	Hour	TBD.....	To Be Determined
H ₂ S.....	Hydrogen Sulfide	USC.....	United States Code
H ₂ SO ₄	Sulfuric Acid Mist	USGS.....	United States Geological Survey
IA.....	Insignificant Activities	UTM.....	Universal Transverse Mercator
ID.....	Identification Number	VOC.....	Volatile Organic Compounds
kW.....	Kilowatt		
L x W x H.....	Length x Width x Height		
lb.....	Pound		
MMBtu.....	Million British Thermal Units		
N/A.....	Not Applicable		
NAC.....	Nevada Administrative Code		
NAD 83.....	North American Datum of 1983		
NDEP.....	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection		
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide		



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to permit applicants intending to complete a Class II Air Quality Operating Permit (AQOP) Application (application). The regulations governing a Class II AQOP application and the applicable processing fee(s) may be found under the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) [445B.3453](#) and [NAC 445B.327](#), respectively. The Guidance Document and associated application forms are posted on the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Air Pollution Control (BAPC) website:

<http://ndep.nv.gov/bapc/permitting/permitd.html>.

The information requested in the application is based on the regulatory requirements in accordance with the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) [445B.100](#) through [445B.640](#), inclusive, and the [NAC 445B.001](#) through [445B.3689](#), inclusive. It is important to read and understand [NAC 445B.22097](#) which lists Nevada's Standards of Quality for Ambient Air and the allowable emission concentrations for all regulated air pollutants.

When completing the application, complete each item or explain in the space provided why no information is supplied. Specify "N/A" (Not Applicable) if necessary. Any field left blank may cause the application to be deemed incomplete. If the application is deemed incomplete, the application and processing fee will be returned to the applicant along with a completeness checklist detailing the items missing from the application.

1.1 Application Submittal and Processing Timeline

The application and fee(s) may be mailed or hand delivered to the BAPC. In addition, fees can be submitted either by check or online using ePayment, <https://epayments.ndep.nv.gov/>. In order for the BAPC to start processing an application, both the application packet and fee must be received in accordance with [NAC 445B.327](#).

Make sure the application contains the original signature of the Responsible Official (RO) on the Certification Document page in the application packet. When submitting an electronic payment, please make sure to include facility name and if applicable, existing permit number and/or Facility Identification Number. If you have any questions, you may contact the BAPC at (775) 687-9349.

The BAPC mailing address is:

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Pollution Control, Class II Permitting Branch
901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5249

The application and fee are date stamped when they are received by the BAPC. In accordance with [NAC 445B.3457](#), the BAPC has 10 working days to determine if the application is complete or incomplete. The day the application is deemed complete is the Official Date of Submittal (ODS). After the ODS, the regulatory timeline for BAPC to issue a Class II AQOP is 60 calendar days in accordance with [NAC 445B.3457.3](#).



2.0 COVER PAGE

The Cover Page is the first page of the application where basic information is identified as to if the facility is new or existing and what type of application is being submitted.

2.1 Facility Name

Many companies have several facilities; please include the facility name that houses the equipment. If you do not have a facility name, please put the company name here. The company name will also be requested on page 3 of the application.

2.2 Existing Facility ID

Existing Facility ID is the Facility Identification Number (FIN) for facilities that currently have a permit. On existing operating permits the FIN is located in the header section as Facility ID No. AXXXX for example: A1234. If you do not currently have a permit, specify “N/A”.

2.3 Existing Class II AQOP

Existing Class II AQOP refers to the existing permit number located in the header section, for example Permit No. AP1499-3576. If you do not currently have a permit, specify “N/A”.

2.4 Application Type

The application can be submitted for a new permit, a revision to an existing permit, or for the renewal of an existing permit. Check the box for all that apply for this permitting action.

3.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The application contains a section entitled Important Information. The applicant should be familiar with this information provided in this section prior to completing the application. The Important Information section contains the list of application forms, submittal due dates, regulations, and fee(s) for a permit.

4.0 GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION FORM

The General Company Information Form requests a brief description of the facility’s specific work, the contact and mailing information of the company, RO, plant manager or other appropriate contact, as well as the location of and driving directions to the facility.

Section 1: Facility’s Process

In Section 1, provide an overview of the facility’s operations, such as, “The facility mines and processes iron ore.” A more detailed description of the facility should be included in the Process Narrative which is discussed further in Chapter 8.2 of this document. A list of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) numbers can be found here: https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html

Section 2: Company Name and Address

Provide the company name and address as you want it to appear on the permit. If a company applying for a permit is owned by another company be sure to insert the information you want on the permit.



Section 3: Owner's Name and Address

Provide the name and address of the owner of the company. Owner means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part.

Section 4: Facility Name and Address

Provide the facility name and address if it is different than the company name and address in Section 2 or write in "same as above".

Section 5: Records Location

Provide the location where all records required by the permit will be stored. If they will be on site, insert the information from Section 2. If they will be stored at another location, insert the information for the location.

Section 6: Responsible Official

Provide the name, title, and mailing address for the RO. In accordance with [NAC 445B.156](#) the RO can be:

1. For a corporation:
 - (a) A president;
 - (b) A vice president in charge of a principal business function;
 - (c) A secretary;
 - (d) A treasurer; or
 - (e) An authorized representative of such a person who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility and who is designated in writing by an officer of the corporation and approved in advance by the Director.
2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
3. For a municipality or a state, federal or other public agency, a ranking elected official or a principal executive officer, including, for a federal agency, a chief executive officer who has responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.
4. For an affected source, the designated representative or his or her alternate, as defined in [42 U.S.C. § 7651a\(26\)](#).

Section 7: Plant Manager or Other Appropriate Contact

Provide the name, title, and contact information for a plant manager or other appropriate contact from the facility if it will not be the RO. This is the person the BAPC will communicate with when on site, if the RO is not available. For example, if the company president is the RO but is not physically at the facility provide an appropriate contact that is physically located at the facility.

Section 8: Location and Driving Directions to the Facility

Provide the Township(s), Range(s) and Section(s) of the facility, as well as the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of the front gate of the facility. The UTM coordinates must be in metric units using North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Zone 11. Describe the location of the facility with respect to the nearest road and city (such as 8th Street, Wells, Nevada), the County the facility is located in, and driving directions from Carson City, Nevada to the facility.



Section 9: Emission Cap

“Federally enforceable emissions cap” means a condition of an operating permit containing an emission limitation that the holder of the operating permit requested and the Director approved and which is independent of any applicable requirement or requirements ([NAC 445B.070](#)). Before requesting an emission cap it is recommended to contact the BAPC. Check the appropriate box if you are requesting an emission cap. If you are requesting an emission cap, at a minimum, detail each of the following in accordance with [NAC 445B.296.2](#):

1. State each applicable requirement which the applicant seeks to avoid ;
2. Demonstrate that any applicable requirements not avoided by the cap will be met;
3. Contain proposed conditions, including monitoring and recordkeeping conditions for each proposed federally enforceable emissions cap, of the operating permit which will ensure compliance with any applicable requirement;
4. Contain any additional information that the director determines necessary to process the application.

In addition, explain any emission caps in the Process Narrative described in Chapter 8.2 of this guidance document.

Section 11: Location

If the facility is located within 1,000 feet of a school, hospital or residential area, check the appropriate box. The 1,000 feet will begin at the fence line of the facility.

Section 12: Controls and Limit Restrictions

Check the appropriate box if the facility/source requires controls or emission limit restrictions (for example limits on hours of operation) to be considered a Class II facility in accordance with [NAC 445B.037](#).

The EPA [describes](#) a “synthetic minor” source as a source that otherwise has the potential to emit regulated NSR pollutants in amounts that are at or above those for major sources in [40 CFR 49.167](#), [40 CFR 52.21](#) or [40 CFR 71.2](#), as applicable, but has taken a restriction so that its potential to emit is less than such amounts for major sources. Such restrictions must be enforceable as a practical matter (as defined in [40 CFR 49.152](#)).



5.0 EMISSION UNIT FORMS

An emission unit is part of a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant, as defined in [NAC 445B.059](#). There are four emission unit forms: Industrial Process Application Form, Combustion Equipment Application Form, Storage Silo Application Form, and Liquid Storage Tank Application Form. When each of these forms should be utilized is described below:

- **Industrial Process Application Form:** The Industrial Process Application Form is used for equipment emitting PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}, such as hoppers, crushers, screens, and conveyor drop points. The equipment may be controlled by baghouses, water sprays, enclosures or other methods. An example of a completed Industrial Process Application Form can be found in Appendix 2.
- **Combustion Equipment Application Form:** The Combustion Equipment Application Form is for heaters, engines, generators, emergency generators, and different control equipment such as thermal oxidizers. The equipment can be fueled with diesel oil, natural gas, propane, etc. An example of a Combustion Equipment Application Form can be found in Appendix 3.
- **Storage Silo Application Form:** The Storage Silo Application Form is used for storage silo loading and unloading and the emissions exit through a silo stack, chimney, or vent during these processes.
- **Liquid Storage Tank Application Form:** The Liquid Storage Tank Application Form is for tanks storing different liquid materials such as fuel, asphalt, waste oil, etc. If the tank is attached to a unit, such as a belly tank, you do not need to provide a liquid storage tank application form for that tank.

Each emission unit needs to have a completed form. If you have more than one emission unit include as many additional forms as needed. For units considered insignificant activities, fill out appropriate forms for each of the units. Print out and attach additional forms as necessary.

In the Detailed Emission Calculations include the emission calculations for all emission units, the Detailed Emission Calculations are discussed further in Chapter 8.1 of this document.

For a revision, the emission unit forms should only be provided for the revised emission unit(s). The revisions should be detailed in the Process Narrative.

5.1 General Process Application Form Information

This chapter details the information that is identical on all four of the application forms.

Form Header

Each of the four emission unit application forms requires the same information on the top of the page. That information is described in the sections below.



Equipment Unit Description

Emission units can be grouped in systems. A system contains emission units that are part of the same process (for example: a screening process and associated conveyors), or are controlled by the same air pollution control equipment (for example: all stacks lead to one baghouse). Provide a name for each emission unit and a system number for units in the same system such as Conveyor 1, System 1; Screen 1, System 1; etc.

Alternative Operating Scenario

If the emission unit is part of an alternative process, or can operate in multiple variations check Yes. Checking Yes signifies that you have an alternative operating scenario, and the forms are filled out the same as for any other permitted unit. An example of an alternative operating scenario is a heater that can operate on natural gas or propane.

Insignificant Activity

Check Yes or No whether the emission unit application form is considered an insignificant activity (IA). Provide the appropriate emission unit form for all presumptive IA emission units pursuant to [NAC 445B.288.1](#) and [NAC 445B.288.2](#). The BAPC needs these application forms for air dispersion modeling.

Proposed insignificant activities not listed under [NAC 445B.288.1](#) and [NAC 445B.288.2](#) must be submitted, under separate cover, to the Director for approval. The submittal must include a sufficient description of the emission unit(s), all emissions calculations (based on unlimited annual hours of operation), and emission factor references ([NAC 445B.288.4](#)). If IA has been previously approved by the director, provide BAPC a copy of the original approval letter. Engines and generators subject to Federal Regulations cannot be considered IAs.

Emission limits should be calculated for all IA and included in the Detailed Emission Calculations. In addition, the total IA emission limits need to be included in the Facility-Wide Potential to Emit Table.

Subject to a Federal Regulation (40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63)

Check the appropriate box indicating an emission unit is or is not subject to regulation under any of these Federal Regulations.

- [40 CFR Part 60](#) is the Standards for Performance for New Stationary Sources
- [40 CFR Part 61](#) is the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
- [40 CFR Part 63](#) is the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories

5.1.1 Equipment Description

Each of the four Process Application Forms have an equipment description section. Much of this information is the same for each of the process forms, but there is some unique information. If the information is unique to a certain form this has been indicated underneath each parameter description. All parameters included in the Equipment Description section of the forms are discussed below.



BAPC Emission Unit ID and System Number

If the facility currently has a permit please refer to when filling out the appropriate form please fill out this column for what the Unit ID and System Number is on the current permit. If the emission unit currently isn't in the permit or this is an application for a new permit, please write "N/A".

Source Classification Code (SCC)

EPA uses Source Classification Codes (SCCs) to categorize sources of air pollution. There are four levels of source description, associated with the first 1, 3, 6, and 8 digits of the codes. The first level (and digit) describes the most general information on the category of the emissions. The second level (and first 3 digits) subdivides the five major categories into major industry groups, for example: 1-02 indicates External Combustion in Industrial Boilers. The third level (and first 6 digits) specifies the industry or emission source category; for example: 1-02-010-02 indicates it is for Electric Generation and uses Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). The fourth level (all 8 digits) specifies the particular emitting process within the third-level source category; for example: 1-02-010-02 specifies it is propane.

The Microsoft Access Database that contains SCCs can be found here:

<https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/emission-inventory-system-eis-gateway>

Manufacturer

Provide the name of the manufacturer of the equipment. If you do not know the manufacturer of the equipment was manufactured please write "unknown".

Date Manufactured

Provide the year and, if possible, the month when the equipment was manufactured. If you do not know the date the equipment was manufactured please write "unknown".

Model Number

(For Industrial Process, Storage Silo, and Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the model number of the equipment. If you do not know the model number of the equipment was manufactured please write "unknown".

Model and Serial Number

(For Combustion Equipment Application Forms Only)

Provide the model and the serial number of the equipment. If you do not know the model or serial number of the equipment was manufactured please write "unknown".

Equipment Dimensions

(For Industrial Process, Storage Silo, and Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the length (L), width (W), and height (H) of the equipment in feet.

Drop Height

(For Industrial Process Application Forms Only)

The drop height is how far material falls from this unit to the next, in feet, such as from a conveyor to crusher or stockpile, or a screen to a conveyor, etc. This information is necessary in order for the BAPC to complete modeling on volume sources.



Max. Design Heat Input [NAC 445B.3135]

(For Combustion Equipment Application Forms Only)

For heaters, boilers, kilns, etc., provide the designed heat input in million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr). The maximum heat input of the equipment, not the heat input value the equipment runs on, is required in accordance with [NAC 445B.3135](#).

Emissions Released Inside Building?

(For Industrial Process, Combustion Equipment, and Storage Silo Application Forms Only)

Specify “Yes” if emissions are released inside a building. If not, specify “No”.

Heated or Non-Heated Tank

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Specify if the emission unit is a heated or non-heated storage tank.

Shell Height

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the shell height of the storage tank in feet.

Shell Diameter

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the shell diameter of the storage tank in feet.

Maximum Liquid Height

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the maximum liquid height of the stored material in feet.

Average Liquid Height

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the average liquid height of the stored material in feet.

Capacity of Tank

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the capacity of the storage tank in gallons.

Shell Color

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the color of the shell (white, gray, aluminum, red primer, etc.).

Roof Condition

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide a description of the condition of the roof (bad, good, excellent, etc.).

Roof Type (Cone, Dome, External, or Internal Floating Roof)

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Indicate what type of roof is on the tank. Roof types include cone, dome, external, or internal floating.



Roof Height

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

For a cone or dome roof, specify the roof height in feet.

Cone Roof Slope

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

For a cone roof, specify the roof slope in feet per foot (ft/ft).

Dome Roof Radius

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

For a dome roof, specify the radius of the roof in feet.

True Vapor Pressure of Liquid

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the true vapor pressure of the liquid stored in pounds per square inch absolute (psia). The true vapor pressure is a measure of the volatility of petroleum distillate fuels.

Reid Vapor Pressure Liquid

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the Reid vapor pressure of the liquid stored in pounds per square inch (psi). The Reid vapor pressure is a measure of the volatility of gasoline. It is defined as the absolute vapor pressure exerted by a liquid at 100 °F.

Orientation of Tank (Horizontal or Vertical)

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Specify the orientation of the tank, i.e. horizontal or vertical.

Submerged Fill

(For Liquid Storage Tank Application Forms Only)

Provide the information on the method of filling the storage tank in accordance with [NAC 445B.22093.3](#).

5.1.2 For Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) Only

This section is only relevant to Internal Combustion Engines and appears on the Combustion Equipment Application Form.

Max Design Horsepower Output

For generators, provide the design output also in horsepower (hp) and in kilowatts (kW).



Type of Engine Code

Provide the Type of Engine Code (from the table below) corresponding to the emission unit. For example, if you have an emergency spark ignition 4-stroke rich burn engine the code would be E-SI4SRB.

Code	Description	Code	Description
LU	Limited Use	E-SI	Emergency Spark Ignition
LDG	Landfill/Digester Gas	SI4SRB	Spark Ignition 4-Stroke Rich Burn
NECI	Non-Emergency Compression Ignition	SI4SLB	Spark Ignition 4-Stroke Lean Burn
ECI	Emergency Compression Ignition	SI2SLB	Spark Ignition 2-Stroke Lean Burn

Date Constructed

The Date Constructed is the date the unit was originally installed or the date any modifications were conducted.

Cylinder Displacement

Provide the cylinder displacement of the RICE in liters per cylinder.

EPA Tier #

The EPA Tier Number refers to applicable 40 CFR Subpart regulations. For example, Table 1 of [40 CFR Part 89.112](#) has standards for Oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon, and particulate matter exhaust. Typical subparts for RICEs include 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts [III](#) and [JJJ](#) and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart [ZZZZ](#).

5.1.3 Location of Emission Source

Each of the four Process Application Forms require the exact UTM coordinates for the emission unit. The Northing and Easting UTM coordinates must be in metric units NAD 83 / UTM Zone 11N. The BAPC needs each emission unit's unique UTM coordinates for air dispersion modeling (even when modeling is not required by the applicant).

5.1.4 Operating Parameters or Operating Parameters/Fuel Usage

Each of the four Process Application Forms has an Operating Parameters section or an Operating Parameters/Fuel Usage section. Much of this information is the same for each of the process forms but there is some unique information. If the information is unique to a certain form this has been indicated underneath each parameter description. All parameters included in the Equipment Description section of the forms are discussed below.

Material Type Processed

(For Industrial Process and Storage Silo Application Forms Only)

Provide the type of material processed such as aggregate, gold ore, gypsum, limestone, lime, prill, etc.

Material Type

(For Liquid Storage Tanks Application Forms Only)

Provide the material type processed or stored in the storage tank, for example: asphalt, recycled fuel oil, water, etc. If the stored material is a combination of multiple materials, list each material and the percentage of total material it represents.



Fuel Type

(For Combustion Equipment Application Forms Only)

Provide the fuel type the combustion unit will operate on. If more than one type of fuel is combusted under the same operating scenario, specify the primary fuel and the percentage. If fuel blending is the primary fuel, identify the percentage of each fuel in the blend.

Hourly Usage Rate

(For Combustion Equipment Application Forms Only)

Provide the hourly amount of fuel used of fuel per hour. Fuel usage is measured in gallons, written in gallons per hour (gal/hr). This should be the maximum usage rate. If the applicant chooses not to use the maximum a fuel flow meter will need to be installed. Please attach the Equipment Specification Sheet for the emission unit.

Annual Usage Rate

(For Combustion Equipment Application Forms Only)

Provide the annual amount of fuel used. Fuel usage is measured in gallons, written in gallons per year (gal/year).

Sulfur Content

(For Combustion Equipment Application Forms Only)

Sulfur content refers to the nominal percent content, by weight, of sulfur contained in the fuel supply. Provide the sulfur content, which can be obtained from the fuel supplier.

Heat Content

(For Combustion Equipment Application Forms Only)

Provide the heat content of the fuel being used. This value should be listed in the amount of heat (BTU) per unit of fuel combusted (pound, gallon, scf). The default heat content values from AP-42 are listed below. If a heat content value other than the default value is listed, provide documentation from the fuel supplier showing the nominal heat content of the fuel.

Coal (BTU/lb)	Diesel #2 (BTU/gal)	Gasoline (BTU/gal)	Natural Gas (BTU/scf)	Propane (BTU/gallon)
13,000	140,000	125,251	1,020	91,500

Operating Time Per Day

(For Industrial Process, Combustion Equipment, and Storage Silo Application Forms Only)

Provide how many hours a day the equipment will be operating.

Operating Time Per Year

If the unit will operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, the Operating Time per Year is 8,760 hours/year. If the unit will operate less, multiply the hours per day and the days per year of operation to obtain the Operating Time per Year.

For Liquid Storage Tanks provide the annual hours when material is stored in the tank. If the tank(s) store material all year long it will be 8,760 hours. If at any point during the year the tank(s) are empty, you may subtract these hours from 8,760 hours.



Hourly Throughput Rate

(For Industrial Process and Storage Silo Application Forms Only)

The Hourly Throughput Rate is the weight of material, in pounds, processed in one hour by the listed equipment.

Annual Throughput Rate

(For Industrial Process and Storage Silo Application Forms Only)

For the Annual Throughput Rate multiply the Hourly Throughput Rate by the Operating Time per Year and convert to tons per year.

Maximum Throughput

(For Liquid Storage Tanks Application Forms Only)

Provide the maximum throughput of the stored material in gallons per hour and gallons per year.

Batch Process

(For Industrial Process and Storage Silo Application Forms Only)

Batch processes measure material in batches instead of a continual hourly basis. Provide the amount of material used for each batch and the unit.

Start Time

(For Industrial Process, Combustion Equipment, and Storage Silo Application Forms Only)

If you don't request a piece of equipment to operate 24 hours per day, you must list the exact hours of operation that the equipment will operate, such as 6:00 AM – 10:00 PM or 0600 – 2200. Provide your start time in this section.

End Time

(For Industrial Process, Combustion Equipment, and Storage Silo Application Forms Only)

If you don't request a piece of equipment to operate 24 hours per day, you must list the exact hours of operation that the equipment will operate, such as 6:00 AM – 10:00 PM or 0600 – 2200. Provide your end time in this section.

5.1.5 Control Equipment

Each of the four Process Application Forms has a section for control equipment. Many emission units can be equipped with control equipment to help minimize emissions from the emission unit. The information requested in this section is described in the sections below.

Type of Control

Provide the type of control equipment used (baghouse, bin vent, enclosure, water spray, wet scrubber, wet scrubber, thermal oxidizer, carbon vessel etc.) and add a label and number (Baghouse BH-1). If an emission unit is not equipped with control equipment write "no control" in this section.



Control Efficiency

Control efficiencies may be utilized for various types of controls including water sprays, enclosures, bin vents, etc. For baghouses a manufacturer's guarantee is required if not using the default control efficiency. The BAPC will accept the following default control efficiencies:

Emission Control Technology	Control Efficiency Rating
Water Sprays	75%
Enclosure	50%
Baghouse/Dust Collector	0.02 grains/dscf

If you have any questions concerning what control efficiency you should be using for a control please contact the BAPC.

Pollutant(s) Controlled

List the regulated air pollutants controlled by the control equipment. For example: PM, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

Manufacturer

Provide the name of the manufacturer of the control equipment. If you do not know the manufacturer write "unknown".

Manufacturer's Guarantee Included?

If you are using a control efficiency from a manufacturer's guarantee please provide a copy of the guarantee. The BAPC will not accept a control efficiency from a manufacturer's guarantee without a copy of this information.

5.1.6 Stack Parameters

This section is appears on the Industrial Process, Combustion Equipment, and Storage Silo Process Application Forms only.

Stack Height

Provide the height of the stack in feet.

Stack Inside Diameter

Provide the inside diameter of the stack in feet. If the diameter is non-cylindrical, provide the actual dimensions (LxW).

Stack Temperature

Provide the temperature of the pollutant exiting the stack in degrees Fahrenheit. Write "ambient" if the stack temperature is the same as the ambient air temperature.

Stack Exit Velocity

Provide the exit velocity of the pollutant exiting the stack measured in feet per second (ft/sec).

Gas Volume Flow Rate (acfm and dscfm)

Provide the gas volume flow rate through the stack measured in actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) and in dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscfm).



Stack Release Type

A vertical stack release type is the typical release type and is the default value when BAPC completes modeling. If the stack is capped, indicate if it is fixed or a flapper type. Use caution when using non-default options (capped, horizontal) on the application form or when modeling the facility. Contact the BAPC with any questions.

5.2 Regulated Air Pollutants, Emission Factors and Limits

The Industrial Process Application Form, the Combustion Equipment Application Form, and the Storage Silo Application Form all require emission factors. These emission factors are used to calculate the emission limits, in pounds per hour (lb/hr) and tons per year (tons/year), for all regulated pollutants and other non-regulated pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Greenhouse Gases (Carbon Dioxide Equivalent - CO₂e).

Particulate Matter (PM) is defined as any material except uncombined water that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at reference conditions ([NAC 445B.129](#)).

PM₁₀ is defined as any particulate matter in the atmosphere with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by an approved reference method or equivalent method based on [40 CFR Part 50, Appendix J](#) and designated in accordance with [40 CFR Part 53 \(NAC 445B.135\)](#).

PM_{2.5} is defined as any particulate matter in the atmosphere with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by an approved reference method or equivalent method based on [40 CFR Part 50, Appendix L](#), and designated in accordance with [40 CFR Part 53 \(NAC 445B.1348\)](#).

Nitrogen oxides is defined as all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods approved by the EPA ([NAC 445B.109](#)).

VOCs are any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions ([40 CFR § 51.100\(s\)](#)).

Greenhouse Gas is defined as any of the following gases, either alone or in combination ([NRS 445B.137](#)):

1. Carbon dioxide (CO₂);
2. Hydrofluorocarbons;
3. Methane (CH₄);
4. Nitrous oxide (N₂O);
5. Perfluorocarbons; and
6. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).



5.2 Regulated Air Pollutants, Emission Factors and Limits (continued)

Each emission factor must include a reference. The throughput rate of a material combined with the emission factor gives the emission limit of a pollutant. The applicant may apply a safety factor to increase the emission limit if desired. Emission limits of regulated air pollutants applicable are required for each emission unit. The emission limits must be in pounds per hour (lb/hr) and tons per year (tons/year).

5.2.1 Emission Factor

An emission factor is a representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant. They are commonly expressed as a weight divided by a unit, volume, distance or duration such as lb/MMBtu, lb/ton, or lb/1000 gallons. These facilitate estimation of emissions from various sources of air pollution and are assumed to be representative of long-term averages for source categories. Add the unit for the emission factor. There is only one row for the emission factors associated with CO_{2e} and there are multiple CO_{2e} pollutants. Write “see calculations” and list the CO_{2e} and their emission factors on the calculation sheet.

5.2.2 Emission Factor Reference

A reference must be provided for the emission factor being used to calculate the emission limit. Emission factors should be chosen in accordance with [NAC 445B.239](#). For example: AP-42 Ch. 11.19.2, Table 11.19.2-2.

5.2.3 Emission Limit (lb/hr)

The emission limit should be the calculated pounds per hour (lb/hr) for each air pollutant for the emission unit. It is important that the values listed on the emission unit forms match what has been provided in the Detailed Emission calculations discussed further in Chapter 8.1 of this document. Example calculations have been provided in Appendices 4 through 10.

5.2.4 Emission Limit (tons/year)

The emission limit should be the calculated tons per year (tons/year) for each air pollutant for the emission unit. It is important that the values listed on the emission unit forms match what has been provided in the Detailed Emission calculations discussed further in Chapter 8.1 of this document. Example calculations have been provided in Appendices 4 through 10.

5.2.5 Other Pollutant(s)

All the emission unit application forms have a section for other pollutants. Some equipment may have additional regulated air pollutants than what have been listed on the forms. When an emission unit has the potential to emit an air pollutant not listed on the form the name of the air pollutant should be listed in this box. This section of the form can be copied if more than one is needed.



6.0 FACILITY-WIDE POTENTIAL TO EMIT TABLE

The Facility-Wide Potential to Emit (PTE) Table summarizes the total emissions per pollutant. In this table, include the sum of the emissions from both the permitted and IA emission units. Detailed calculations must be submitted with the application, but only the totals need to be transferred to the PTE Table provided in the application. If you have air pollutants other than those listed in the PTE Table list those pollutants under Other Regulated Pollutants.

In the case of a revision, provide the PTE changes in the second table on the Facility-Wide Potential to Emit Form. The emission limit change is the mathematical differences between the permitted PTE and the proposed PTE. Also note in the table if these changes will increase or decrease the permitted PTE per regulated air pollutants. Add more columns if needed for other regulated air pollutants.

7.0 SURFACE AREA DISTURBANCE FORM

All activities, which have the potential to adversely affect the local air quality, must implement all appropriate measures to limit controllable emissions in accordance with [NAC 445B.22037](#). Appropriate measures for dust control may consist of multiple approaches together or separately. Dust suppression application methods such as water trucks or water sprays systems to control wind-blown dust, the application of soil binding agents or chemical surfactants to roadways and areas of disturbed soil, and wind-breaks or wind-limiting fences that are designed to limit wind erosion of soils are all appropriate applications to help reduce airborne dust. The Surface Area Disturbance Form requests the following information:

Total Acres of the Facility Site

Provide the total size of the site in acres. Specify the undisturbed areas, the facility area, and any asphalted areas in acres.

Total Acres Disturbed

Provide the information of the total acres disturbed. When calculating the total acreage, all ground being disturbed, and all ground previously disturbed but not stabilized, must be measured.

Surface Area Disturbance Location

Provide the surface area disturbance location as Township(s), Range(s), and Section(s). Fill this form out even if the surface area disturbance will be less than 5 acres.

Descriptive Surface Area Disturbance Plan Attached

In accordance with [NAC 445B.22037](#), no person may cause or permit the handling, transporting or storing of any material in a manner which allows or may allow controllable particulate matter to become airborne.

The BAPC requires a descriptive surface area disturbance plan for surface area disturbances that are greater than 20 acres or for surface area disturbances in Pahrump Valley (HA 162) 5 acres or greater. The descriptive dust control plan describes the best practical methods used to control dust in normal and inclement weather, as well as watering schedules, water truck use, personnel training, etc. Check the boxes indicating all methods used for dust suppression. If required, submit a descriptive dust control plan as an attachment.



8.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

There are additional required attachments that are important supporting documents to the application. This information is used by the BAPC to process the application and write permit conditions, inform the public if a new facility requires an operating permit, and prepare the technical review supporting the permit. Provide the required attachments in a readable format, with both appropriate font type and size. The application may be rejected if the required attachments are not completed or legible.

8.1 Detailed Emission Calculations

Choose the appropriate emission factors for each emission unit and insignificant activities unit, and provide the calculations for the emission limits in both lb/hr and tons/year. Chapter 5.0 contains detailed descriptions of the accepted emission factors and emission limits. Example calculations have been provided in Appendices 4 through 10.

For liquid storage tanks, the emission limit calculations and emission factor back-calculations are based on the EPA TANKs 4.0.9d software. The VOCs from all tanks is estimated through the TANKs 4.0.9d modeling software. The results from TANKs are reported in lb/year. These results are used to calculate the lb/hr and tons/year emission limits for VOC. Include the TANKs report with the application. This software is available from the EPA's website: <https://www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/software/tanks/index.html>.

If you do not want to use TANKs to estimate VOC emissions from your storage tank you may also use the methodology outlined in AP 42.

Provide the facility-wide PTE totals in the Facility-Wide Potential to Emit Table, as discussed in Chapter 6.0. For any specific emission calculation questions, contact the BAPC.

8.2 Process Narrative

Provide a detailed description of all processes in the application and any renewal or revision specifics. A basic outline of what to include in the Process Narrative is as follows:

- Specify the location of the facility, and if it is part of a company, specify which company. For example: Arturo Mine is located 45 miles Northwest of Elko in Elko County, Nevada, Hydrographic Area 61 – Boulder Flat, and the mine is part of the Barrick Dee Venture Mining Company.
- Describe what the facility does, such as mining gold ore, crushing and screening aggregates, etc.
- Describe the emission units (equipment) used at the facility. Describe both the permitted units and the IA units. Describe how the emission units work together in the process flow, and provide any information to describe or that helps describe what the facility does and how it functions.
- The narrative must include descriptions of all emissions of regulated air pollutants from all emission units.
- If a revision is being requested, describe the revision's scope and state the requested changes and modifications.



8.3 Process Flow Diagram(s)

The Process Flow Diagram is the drawing showing how all processes are interconnected. In the detailed process flow diagram, along with the processes, indicate emission control application points, throughput rates/design heat input rate values, and emission unit identification numbers and system notations for clarification purposes (for example: In System 2, the Conveyor C-5 (PF1.006) transfers aggregate to Crusher CR-2 (PF1.007)).

8.4 Site Plans

Provide the site plan of the entire source, drawn to scale, and include the scale and North arrow. The site plan should include the UTM coordinates (NAD 83 / UTM Zone 11N) as well as the dimensions and heights of buildings. The applicant can also provide an excel table for UTM coordinates (NAD 83 / UTM Zone 11) as well as the dimensions and heights of buildings.

8.5 Maps: Facility Location, Area Map of the Facility, Topographic Map

Provide all required maps as visible and readable printouts. The maps may be in color. Submit the following maps:

1. A vicinity map that shows the facility location with respect to the nearest known city, town, and major road, all labeled. Outline the facility.
2. An area map of the facility that shows a closer aerial view of the entire area of the facility that includes all emission unit locations (clearly labeled), location of front gate, and fence line.
3. A map showing the location of the stationary source and the topography of the area, including existing principal streets, roads and highways within 3 miles of the stationary source.

8.6 Descriptive Surface Area Disturbance Plan

If the facility has a surface area disturbance greater than 20 acres or if located in the Pahrump Valley (HA 162) the surface area disturbance is 5 acres or more, a Descriptive Surface Area Disturbance Plan should be included. This Descriptive Surface Area Disturbance Plan should include an introduction, site description, a description of where specific dust control measures that will be utilized, and a certification by the RO.

8.7 Environmental Evaluation (AERMOD Air Dispersion Modeling)

The BAPC uses the USEPA's AERMOD modeling system to perform air dispersion modeling for the regulated air pollutants. Other modeling platforms may be used with approval by the BAPC Director. The air dispersion modeling is part of the environmental evaluation to ensure that the facility meets the [NAC 445B.22097](#) Standards of Quality for Ambient Air. The environmental evaluation is defined in [NAC 445B.310](#) and [NAC 445B.311](#). If the facility is subject to [NAC 445B.310](#) and an environmental evaluation must be submitted, contact the Bureau of Air Quality Planning (BAQP) Modeling Branch at (775) 687-9349 and ask for the modeling supervisor if you have any questions.



8.7.1 Air Dispersion Modeling

Air dispersion modeling is a tool used to assess the air quality impacts from operations at a stationary source. The model shows if a facility complies with applicable ambient air quality standards as defined in [NAC 445B.22097](#). The air dispersion modeling analysis is an integral part of the environmental evaluation requirement in [NAC 445B.308](#). The modeling impact assessment provides the technical basis for BAPC issuance of a Class II AQOP. The air dispersion model is based on the requirements specified in [NAC 445B.311.4](#).

A summary of [NAC 445B.22097](#), as shown below, lists the minimum standards of quality for ambient air:

POLLUTANT	AVERAGING TIME	NEVADA STANDARDS ^A		NATIONAL STANDARDS ^B		
		CONCENTRATION ^C	METHOD ^D	PRIMARY ^{C, E}	SECONDARY ^{C, F}	METHOD ^D
Ozone	8 hours	0.075 ppm	Chemiluminescence	0.075 ppm	Same as primary	Chemiluminescence
Ozone-Lake Tahoe Basin, #90	1 hour	0.10 ppm (195 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet absorption	--	--	--
Carbon monoxide less than 5,000' above mean sea level	8 hours	9 ppm (10,500 µg/m ³)	Nondispersive infrared photometry	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	None	Nondispersive infrared photometry
At or greater than 5,000' above mean sea level		6 ppm (7,000 µg/m ³)				
Carbon monoxide at any elevation	1 hour	35 ppm (40,500 µg/m ³)		35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)		
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Gas phase chemiluminescence	53 ppb ^G	Same as primary	Gas phase chemiluminescence
	1 hour	100 ppb	--	100 ppb	None	
Sulfur dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	0.030 ppm (80 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet fluorescence	0.03 ppm ^H (1971 standard)	None	Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline method)
	24 hours	0.14 ppm (365 µg/m ³)		0.14 ppm ^H (1971 standard)		
	3 hours	0.5 ppm (1,300 µg/m ³)		None	0.5 ppm	
	1 hour	75 ppb	--	75 ppb	None	
Particulate matter as PM ₁₀	Annual arithmetic mean	None	High volume PM ₁₀ sampling	None	None	--
	24 hours	150 µg/m ³		150 µg/m ³	Same as primary	High or low volume PM ₁₀ sampling
Particulate matter as PM _{2.5}	Annual arithmetic mean	12.0 µg/m ³	--	12.0 µg/m ³	Same as primary	Low volume PM _{2.5} sampling
	24 hours	35 µg/m ³	--	35 µg/m ³	Same as primary	
Lead (Pb)	Rolling 3 mo. average	0.15 µg/m ³	High volume sampling, acid extraction and atomic absorption spectrometry	0.15 µg/m ³	Same as primary	High volume sampling, acid extraction and atomic absorption spectrometry
Hydrogen sulfide	1 hour	0.08 ppm (112 µg/m ³) ^I	Ultraviolet fluorescence	--	--	--



8.7.2 Information Required by BAPC for Modeling Purposes

Provide the following information as an attachment for both permitted and IA emission units (unless the requested information is already given in another section of the application):

- Emission limit calculations, in spreadsheet form, of all regulated air pollutants (in pounds per hours (lb/hr)) for all the permitted and IA emission units.
- UTM coordinates (in meters, NAD 83 / UTM Zone 11N) of the locations of all the permitted and insignificant activities emission units.
- Stack parameters (height, diameter (or stack dimensions if non-circular), flow rate, temperature, location, etc.)
- Release dimensions for process fugitive (transfer release height, drop distance, width of transfer)
- Tank dimensions and their UTM coordinates
- Building height in feet and the NAD 83 UTM coordinates of each corner of each building.
- For tanks with a capacity greater than 10,000 gallons: tank height in feet and the NAD 83 UTM coordinates of each corner of the tank if the tank is rectangular or the tank height and radius along with the UTM coordinates of the center if the tank is cylindrical.
- Facility plot plan with fence line boundary and UTM coordinates as requested in Chapter 13.4 Plot Plans.
- Topographic Map (with scale and North arrow) as requested in Chapter 8.5 Maps.

8.7.3 Air Dispersion Modeling Submitted by Applicant

Provide all model input files required to perform the air dispersion modeling performed with the latest version of AERMOD. Provide a digital copy and a written report containing all the information above in Information Required by BAPC for Modeling Purposes, as well as the meteorological data, terrain, receptors and grid spacing, the pollutants the model was run for, and the results table showing either passing or failing the Standards of Quality for Ambient Air in accordance with [NAC 445B.22097](#).

8.8 Manufacturer's Guarantee Certifications

If the control efficiency is based on a manufacturer's guarantee BAPC requires that guarantee be provided to support the control efficiency being applied to the respective emission unit. If there is no manufacturer's guarantee attached, the BAPC may be required to apply the uncontrolled emission factor to calculate the emission limit(s). Engines, generators, heaters, and other equipment may have a manufacturer's guarantee containing specific emission factors or limits. If the units have a manufacturer's guaranteed emission factor, it must be provided to apply the specific emission factors and limits to the equipment.

8.9 TANKs Modeling

Perform TANKs modeling in order to estimate emission limits from liquid storage tanks storing petroleum or VOCs. TANKs 4.0.9d modeling software can be found on EPA's website. The TANKs report will show the VOC emission limit in pounds. Use this value to calculate the VOC emission limit in pounds per hour (lb/hr) and tons per year (ton/year), and also to back-calculate the emission factor for the storage tank. Include the TANKs report for all permitted and IA storage tanks within the application. If you do not want to use TANKs to estimate VOC emissions from your storage tank you may also use the methodology outlined in AP 42.



9.0 APPLICATION CERTIFICATION DOCUMENT

The last page of the Class II AQOP application packet is the Application Certification Document, which is a summary of the required documents in the application. It must be signed with an original “wet” signature by the RO of the company or facility.

Check the boxes next to the submitted documents, and make sure the Application Certification Document is signed by the RO. Create a digital copy of the application, including all requested documents, and submit a digital and hard copy of the application with the application processing fee. The complete application package can be mailed or hand delivered to the BAPC office.



Appendix 1: Class II NAC Regulations

NAC 445B.037

“Class II source” means any stationary source which is not subject to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. §§ 7661 to 7661f, inclusive, but which is otherwise subject to the requirements of NAC 445B.001 to 445B.390, inclusive. The term does not include a stationary source that is operating under a Class III operating permit issued pursuant to NAC 445B.001 to 445B.390, inclusive.

NAC 445B.044

Constructed is defined as any physical change or change in the method of operation of an emission unit, including, without limitation, the fabrication, erection, installation or modification of an emission unit

NAC 445B.153

1. Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;
2. Any pollutant subject to:
 - (a) A national ambient air quality standard and any constituents or precursors for such pollutants identified by the Administrator;
 - (b) A standard or requirement adopted pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7411; or
 - (c) A standard established pursuant to NAC 445B.22097;
3. Any Class I or Class II substance subject to a standard adopted pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 7671 to 7671q, inclusive; or
4. Any pollutant that otherwise is subject to regulation under the Act, except that any hazardous air pollutant regulated under 42 U.S.C. § 7412 is not a regulated air pollutant unless the hazardous air pollutant is also regulated as a constituent or precursor of an air pollutant listed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7408.

NAC 445B.239

1. The rate of emission must be expressed in pounds per hour of any regulated air pollutant discharged into the atmosphere for which a standard is applicable. The Director shall use the following to determine the rate of emission:
 - (a) Factors of emission as specified in the latest issue of Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, EPA Publication No. AP-42, or other factors of emission determined by the Director to be superior to those in that publication, in cases where the use of factors of emission demonstrates that the level of emission resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase; and
 - (b) Material balances, data from continuous monitors, or manual tests for emission in cases where the use of factors of emission does not demonstrate to the Director’s satisfaction whether the level of emission resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase, or where an owner or operator demonstrates to the Director’s satisfaction that there are reasonable grounds to dispute the result obtained by the Director using factors of emission.



NAC 445B.239 (continued)

2. When the rate of emission is based on results from manual tests for emission or systems for continuous observation, the procedures specified in Appendix C of 40 C.F.R. § 60 must be used to determine whether an increase in the rate of emission has occurred. Tests must be conducted under such conditions as the Director specifies to the owner or operator based on the representative performance of the facility. At least three valid tests must be conducted before and at least three after the physical or operational change. All operating parameters which may affect emissions must be held constant to the maximum feasible degree for each running of a test.

NAC 445B.288

1. The following categories of sources are not required to obtain an operating permit:
 - (a) A source that would otherwise be required to obtain an operating permit solely because it is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart AAA, Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters.
 - (b) A source that would otherwise be required to obtain an operating permit solely because it is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, section 61.145.
 - (c) Agricultural equipment used in the normal operation of a farm, other than agricultural equipment which is classified as, or located at, a source for which a permit is required under Title V of the Act or which is subject to any standard set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or 61.
2. The following emission units are considered to be insignificant activities unless the emission unit is otherwise subject to another specific applicable requirement, including, without limitation, any requirement or standard set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61 or 63:
 - (a) Any equipment or other contrivance used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption.
 - (b) An incinerator which has a rated burning capacity that is less than 25 pounds per hour.
 - (c) An emission unit that has a maximum allowable throughput or batch load rate of less than 50 pounds per hour, unless the emission unit directly emits, or has the potential to emit, a hazardous air pollutant.
 - (d) A storage container for petroleum liquid, or a storage facility for volatile organic liquid, that has a capacity of less than 40,000 gallons.
 - (e) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (f), (g) and (h), air-conditioning equipment or fuel-burning equipment that, individually, has a rating which is:
 - (1) Less than 4,000,000 Btu's per hour; or
 - (2) Equal to or greater than 4,000,000 Btu's per hour if the equipment operates less than 100 hours per calendar year.
 - (f) A portable internal combustion engine that has a rating for output which is:
 - (1) Less than 500 horsepower; or
 - (2) Equal to or greater than 500 horsepower if the engine operates less than 100 hours per calendar year.
 - (g) A stationary internal combustion engine that has a rating for output which is:
 - (1) Less than 250 horsepower; or
 - (2) Equal to or greater than 250 horsepower if the engine operates less than 100 hours per calendar year.



NAC 445B.288.2 (continued)

- (h) An emergency generator. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, an emergency generator qualifies as an insignificant activity pursuant to this paragraph only if the emergency generator is an internal combustion engine that is used to generate electrical power to maintain essential operations during unplanned electrical power outages. An emergency generator that is owned or operated by a stationary source and whose potential to emit is calculated on the basis of less than 500 hours of operation does not qualify as an insignificant activity.
- 3. If an emission unit is considered an insignificant activity and is subject to a limitation on its hours of operation pursuant to subsection 2, the owner or operator of the emission unit shall maintain an operating log of the hours of operation of the emission unit. The operating log must be maintained at the site of the emission unit and made available to the Director upon his or her request. The owner or operator shall retain the operating log for not less than 5 years.
- 4. The Director may, upon written request and a satisfactory demonstration by an applicant, approve an emission unit as an insignificant activity if the emission unit is not otherwise subject to another specific applicable requirement, including, without limitation, any requirement or standard set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61 or 63. To be approved as an insignificant activity, an emission unit must meet the following criteria:
 - (a) The operation of the emission unit, not considering controls or limits on production, type of materials processed, combusted or stored, or hours of operation, will not result in:
 - (1) Emissions of a hazardous air pollutant that exceed 1 pound per hour or 1,000 pounds per year, as appropriate;
 - (2) Emissions of regulated air pollutants that exceed 4,000 pounds per year;
 - (3) Emissions of regulated air pollutants that exceed any other limitation on emissions pursuant to any other applicable requirement; or
 - (4) Emissions of regulated air pollutants that adversely impact public health or safety, or exceed any ambient air quality standards; and
 - (b) The emissions from the emission unit are not relied on to avoid any other applicable requirements.
- ➔ If there are multiple emission units, the Director may, after considering the impact of the combined emissions of multiple emission units, determine whether to approve one or more of the specific emission units as an insignificant activity.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in NAC 445B.094, emissions from insignificant activities, as determined pursuant to this section, must be included in any determination of whether a stationary source is a major source.
- 6. A stationary source is not required to obtain an operating permit pursuant to NAC 445B.001 to 445B.390, inclusive, for any emission unit determined to be an insignificant activity in accordance with this section, as long as the stationary source is not otherwise subject to any other requirement to obtain an operating permit under Title V of the Act. Such an exclusion from the requirements relating to permitting is not an exclusion or exemption from any other requirement set forth in NAC 445B.001 to 445B.390, inclusive, relating to the operation of the emission unit determined to be an insignificant activity.



NAC 445B.288 (continued)

7. A stationary source which consists solely of insignificant activities as determined pursuant to this section and which is not otherwise subject to any other requirement to obtain an operating permit under Title V of the Act is not required to obtain an operating permit to operate as a stationary source. Such an exclusion from the requirements relating to permitting is not an exclusion or exemption from any other requirement set forth in NAC 445B.001 to 445B.390, inclusive, relating to the operation of the stationary source or any insignificant activity that is a part of the stationary source.
8. The provisions of this section do not apply to a thermal unit that emits mercury.
9. As used in this section, “thermal unit that emits mercury” has the meaning ascribed to it in NAC 445B.3643.

NAC 445B.310

1. An applicant for an operating permit, a revision to an operating permit or a request for a change of location, which is not subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 52.21, as adopted by reference in NAC 445B.221, must submit with the application an environmental evaluation for:
 - (a) A new stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, greater than 25 tons of a regulated air pollutant per year;
 - (b) A modification to an existing stationary source that meets the following criteria:
 - (1) The existing stationary source has the potential to emit greater than 25 tons of a regulated air pollutant per year; and
 - (2) The proposed modification has the potential to emit greater than 10 tons of a regulated air pollutant per year;
 - (c) The approval of a plantwide applicability limitation or the approval to allow a plantwide applicability limitation to expire and not be renewed; or
 - (d) Upon written notice from the Director, any other source or combination of sources.
2. An owner or operator of a Class II source may request an exemption from the requirement to submit an environmental evaluation with the application. Within 30 days after receipt of a written request for an exemption, the Director shall grant or deny the request and notify the owner or operator in writing of his or her determination. If such an exemption is granted, the Director shall perform the environmental evaluation.

NAC 445B.3135

For the purposes of determining the effects of a Class II source on the quality of ambient air pursuant to NAC 445B.308, 445B.310 and 445B.311, the heat input is the aggregate heat content of all combusted fuels, or the guaranteed maximum input of the manufacturer or designer of the equipment, whichever is greater. The total heat input of all fuel-burning units in a plant or on the premises must be used to determine the maximum amount of a regulated air pollutant which may be emitted.

NAC 445B.3457.3

If notice to the public is not required pursuant to subsection 5, the Director shall issue or deny a Class II operating permit or the revision of a Class II operating permit within 60 days after the official date of submittal of the application for the Class II operating permit or for the revision of the Class II operating permit.



Appendix 2: Example INDUSTRIAL PROCESS APPLICATION FORM CLASS II OPERATING PERMIT

Emission Unit Description: System 4 – Crusher Feed Conveyor C-3

Alternative Operating Scenario: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Insignificant Activity: ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, identify exemption regulation: _____

Subject to a Federal Regulation (40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63): ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, identify in attached Process Narrative.

Description			Data
Equipment Description	BAPC Emission Unit ID and System Number <i>Applicable for Renewal or Revision</i>	eg. Unit ID: S2.001, PF1.001 System Number: 5	S2.001 (System 4)
	Source Classification Code (SCC)		30500217
	Manufacturer		Industrial Products, Inc.
	Date Manufactured		2006
	Model Number		HF938271-d
	Equipment Dimensions (LxWxH)	feet	2' x 2' x 9'
	Drop Dimensions (LxWxH) if applicable	feet	N/A
	Emissions Released Inside building?	yes/no	No
Location of Emission Source	UTM Northing (NAD 83, Zone 11)	m	4,410,203
	UTM Easting (NAD 83, Zone 11)	m	331,732
Operating Parameters	Material Type Processed		Aggregate
	Operating Time per Day	hour/day	24
	Operating Time per Year	hour/year	8,400
	Hourly Throughput Rate	unit/hour	80,000
	Annual Throughput Rate	unit/year	336,000
	Batch Process if applicable	unit/batch	N/A
	Start Time if operating less than 24 hours/day	hour:minute	N/A
	End Time if operating less than 24 hours/day	hour:minute	N/A
Control Equipment	Type of Control		Baghouse BH-1
	Control Efficiency	%	N/A
	Pollutant(s) Controlled		PM, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}
	Manufacturer		Flex Kleen
	Manufacturer's Guarantee Included?	yes/N/A	N/A
Stack Parameters	Stack Height	feet	24
	Stack Inside Diameter	feet	1.03
	Stack Temperature	°F	Ambient
	Stack Exit Velocity	feet/second	41.7
	Gas Volume Flow Rate	acfm	2,084.7
	Gas Volume Flow Rate	dscfm	2,500
	Stack Release Type	Vertical/Capped/ Horizontal	Vertical



Appendix 2: Example INDUSTRIAL PROCESS APPLICATION FORM CLASS II OPERATING PERMIT (continued)

Emission Unit Description: **System 4 – Crusher Feed Conveyor C-3**

Description			Data
Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	<i>(insert units)</i>	0.02 gr/dscf
	Emission Factor Reference		BAPC Default EF
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	0.43
	Emission Limit	ton/year	1.88
Particulate Matter as PM₁₀ Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	<i>(insert units)</i>	0.02 gr/dscf
	Emission Factor Reference		BAPC Default EF
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	0.43
	Emission Limit	ton/year	1.88
Particulate Matter as PM_{2.5} Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	<i>(insert units)</i>	0.02 gr/dscf
	Emission Factor Reference		BAPC Default EF
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	0.43
	Emission Limit	ton/year	1.88
Other Pollutants	Pollutant Name		N/A
	Emission Factor (with units)	<i>(insert units)</i>	N/A
	Emission Factor Reference		N/A
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	N/A
	Emission Limit	ton/year	N/A



Appendix 3: Example

COMBUSTION EQUIPMENT APPLICATION FORM

CLASS II OPERATING PERMIT

Emission Unit Description: System 2 – Emergency Diesel Generator

Alternative Operating Scenario: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Insignificant Activity: ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, identify exemption regulation: _____

Subject to a Federal Regulation (40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63): ☒ Yes ☐ No If yes, identify in process narrative. _____

Description			Data
Equipment Description	BAPC Emission Unit ID and System Number <small>Applicable for Renewal or Revision</small>	eg. Unit ID: S2.001 Sys Number: 5	S2.008 (System 08)
	Source Classification Code (SCC)		20100102
	Manufacturer		Cummins
	Date Manufactured		2007
	Model and Serial Number		SD048 / 159df6
	Max Design Heat Input [NAC 445B.3135]	MMBtu/hour	21.14
	Emissions Released Inside building?	yes/no	No
For Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) Only	Max Design Horsepower Output	hp (kW)	2922 (2179)
	Type of Engine Code (See Notes*)		ECI
	Date Constructed	month/day/yr	2007
	Cylinder Displacement	liter/cylinder	<10
	EPA Tier #		2
Location of Emission Source	UTM Northing (NAD 83, Zone 11)	m	4,493,382
	UTM Easting (NAD 83, Zone 11)	m	588,574
Operating Parameters /Fuel Usage	Fuel Type		Diesel #2
	Operating Time per Day	hour/day	24
	Operating Time per Year	hour/year	100
	Hourly Usage Rate <small>Maximum</small> Provide Equipment Specification Sheet	unit/hour	151 gallons/hour
	Annual Usage Rate <small>Maximum</small>	unit/year	15,100 gallons/year
	Sulfur Content	%	0.0015%
	Heat Content	Btu/unit	140,000 BTU/gallon
	Start Time <small>if operating less than 24 hours/day</small>	hour:minute	N/A
	End Time <small>if operating less than 24 hours/day</small>	hour:minute	N/A

***Notes:**

Code	Description	Code	Description
LU	Limited Use	E-SI	Emergency Spark Ignition
LDG	Landfill/Digester Gas	SI4SRB	Spark Ignition 4-Stroke Rich Burn
NECI	Non-Emergency Combustion Ignition	SI4SLB	Spark Ignition 4-Stroke Lean Burn
ECI	Emergency Combustion Ignition	SI2SLB	Spark Ignition 2-Stroke Lean Burn



Appendix 3: Example Cont'd

COMBUSTION EQUIPMENT APPLICATION FORM

CLASS II OPERATING PERMIT (continued)

Emission Unit Description: **System 2 - Emergency Diesel Generator**

Description			Data
Control Equipment	Type of Control		N/A
	Control Efficiency	%	N/A
	Pollutant(s) Controlled		N/A
	Manufacturer		Cummins
	Manufacturer's Guarantee Included?	yes/N/A	N/A
Stack Parameters	Stack Height	feet	7.1
	Stack Inside Diameter	feet	0.83
	Stack Temperature	°F	893
	Stack Exit Velocity	feet/second	74
	Gas Volume Flow Rate	acfm	14,920
	Gas Volume Flow Rate	dscfm	4,770
	Stack Release Type	Vertical/Capped/ Horizontal	Vertical
Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	(insert units)	0.00033 lbs/hp-hr (=0.15 gm/hp-hr / 453.6)
	Emission Factor Reference		EPA Tier 2 Standards
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	0.966 lbs/hour
	Emission Limit	ton/year	0.048 ton/year
Particulate Matter as PM₁₀ Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	(insert units)	0.00033 lbs/hp-hr (=0.15gm/hp-hr / 453.6)
	Emission Factor Reference		EPA Tier 2 Standards
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	0.966 lbs/hour
	Emission Limit	ton/year	0.048 ton/year
Particulate Matter as PM_{2.5} Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	(insert units)	0.00033 lbs/hp-hr (=0.15 gm/hp-hr / 453.6)
	Emission Factor Reference		EPA Tier 2 Standards
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	0.966 lbs/hour
	Emission Limit	ton/year	0.048 ton/year
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	(insert units)	0.001515 lbs/MMBtu (=0.0015 wt%S x 1.01)
	Emission Factor Reference		EPA AP-42, Section 3.4, S=15ppm = 0.0015%
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	0.032 lbs/hour
	Emission Limit	ton/year	0.0016 ton/year
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	(insert units)	0.00992 lbs/hp-hr (=4.5 gm/hp-hr / 453.6)
	Emission Factor Reference		EPA Tier 2 Standards
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	28.99 lbs/hour
	Emission Limit	ton/year	0.0016 ton/year
Carbon Monoxide (CO) Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	(insert units)	0.005732lbs/hp-hr (=2.6 gm/hp-hr / 453.6)
	Emission Factor Reference		EPA Tier 2 Standards
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	16.75 lbs/hr
	Emission Limit	ton/year	0.84 ton/year



Appendix 3: Example Cont'd

COMBUSTION EQUIPMENT APPLICATION FORM

CLASS II OPERATING PERMIT (continued)

Emission Unit Description: **System 2 - Emergency Diesel Generator**

Description			Data
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	<i>(insert units)</i>	0.00066 lbs/hp-hr (=0.3 gm/hp-hr / 453.6)
	Emission Factor Reference		EPA Tier 2 Standards
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	1.93 lbs/hour
	Emission Limit	ton/year	0.10 ton/year
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Emissions <i>Specify Each</i>	Emission Factor (with units)	<i>(insert units)</i>	See Spreadsheet; Multiple HAPs
	Emission Factor Reference		AP-42, Section 3.4
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	0.0783 lbs/hour
	Emission Limit	ton/year	0.0039 ton/year
Greenhouse Gases (CO_{2e}) Emissions	Emission Factor (with units)	<i>(insert units)</i>	See Spreadsheet; Multiple GHG's
	Emission Factor Reference		EPA GHG Factors, 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	3,451.5 lbs/hour
	Emission Limit	ton/year	172.6 ton/year
Other Pollutants	Pollutant Name		N/A
	Emission Factor (with units)	<i>(insert units)</i>	N/A
	Emission Factor Reference		N/A
	Emission Limit	pound/hour	N/A
	Emission Limit	ton/year	N/A



Appendix 4: Example of Emission Limit Calculations for Conveyor Transfer Points

Unit Description		Location UTM (Zone 11, NAD 83)		Operating Hours		Throughput			Uncontrolled Emission			Controls		Permit Emission		References	Notes
		North (m)	East (m)	Daily	Annual				Factors			Type	Efficiency	Limit			
						Hour	Annual	Units	Pollutant	Factor	Unit			Hourly (lb/hr)	Yearly (ton/yr)		
System 01 - Conveyor Transfer and Loading																	
PF1.001	Loader Transfer to Feed Hopper	4,361,351	361,118	10	2,600	350	100,000	Tons of Rocks	PM	0.0030	lb/ton	Water Sprays	75.0%	0.27	0.038	AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing	For each source
PF1.002	Feed Hopper and Transfer to Feed Hopper Conveyor	4,361,351	361,118						PM ₁₀	0.0011	lb/ton	Water Sprays	75.0%	0.096	0.014	AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing	For each source
PF1.003	Feed Hopper Conveyor and Transfer to Main Conveyor	4,361,351	361,119						PM _{2.5}	0.00017	lb/ton	Water Sprays	75.0%	0.015	0.002	AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing PM _{2.5} =(PM ₁₀)/6.6	For each source

Formulas Used for Calculating Emission Limits

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} = (Th_{hour} * EF) * (1 - C_{eff})$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} = \frac{(Th_{year} * EF) * (1 - C_{eff})}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}}$$

Where:

C_{eff} = The listed Control Efficiency for a given control and pollutant.

EF = The listed Uncontrolled Emission Factor for a given pollutant.

$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in pounds per hour.

$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in tons per year.

Th_{hour} = The Throughput of Material through the system in tons per hour.

Th_{year} = The Throughput of Material through the system in tons per year.

Example Calculation:

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} \text{ of PM} = \left(350 \frac{tons}{hour} * 0.0030 \frac{lb}{ton} \right) * (1 - 0.750) = 0.263 \frac{lb}{hour}$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} \text{ of PM} = \frac{100,000 \frac{tons}{year} * 0.0030 \frac{lb}{ton} * (1 - 0.750)}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}} = 0.0375 \frac{ton}{year}$$

Notes: The end result emission limits were intentionally rounded up in the table so that all emissions were included, even when the answer is held to two significant figures.

In this example $C_{eff} = 75.0\% = 0.750$.



Appendix 5: Example of Emission Limit Calculations for Non-Metallic Crushing

Unit Description		Location UTM (Zone 11, NAD 83)		Operating Hours		Throughput			Uncontrolled Emission Factors			Controls		Permit Emission Limit		References				
		North (m)	East (m)	Daily	Annual				Pollutant	Factor	Unit	Type	Efficiency	Hourly (lb/hr)	Yearly (ton/yr)					
						Hour	Annual	Units												
System 02 - Cone Crusher																				
PF1.004	Cone Crusher Including Transfer in from Conveyor Main Conveyor and Discharge to Conveyor C-1	4,361,342	361,127	10	2,600	350	100,000	Tons of Aggregate	PM	0.0054	lb/ton	Water Sprays	75.0%	0.48	0.068	AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing				
																				AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing
																				AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing PM _{2.5} =(PM ₁₀)/6.6

Formulas for calculating Emission Limits

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} = (Th_{hour} * EF) * (1 - C_{eff})$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} = \frac{(Th_{year} * EF) * (1 - C_{eff})}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}}$$

Where:

C_{eff} = The listed Control Efficiency for a given control and pollutant.

EF = The listed Uncontrolled Emission Factor for a given pollutant.

$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in pounds per hour.

$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in tons per year.

Th_{hour} = The Throughput of Material through the crusher in tons per hour.

Th_{year} = The Throughput of Material through the crusher in tons per year.

Example Calculation:

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} \text{ of PM} = \left(350 \frac{tons}{hour} * 0.0054 \frac{lb}{ton} \right) * (1 - 0.750) = 0.473 \frac{lb}{hour}$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} \text{ of PM} = \frac{100,000 \frac{tons}{year} * 0.0054 \frac{lb}{ton} * (1 - 0.750)}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}} = 0.068 \frac{ton}{year}$$

Notes: The end result emission limits were intentionally rounded up in the table so that all emissions were included, even when the answer is held to two significant figures.

In this example $C_{eff} = 75.0\% = 0.750$



Appendix 6: Example of Emission Limit Calculations for Non-Metallic Screening

Unit Description		Location UTM (Zone 11, NAD 83)		Operating Hours		Throughput			Uncontrolled Emission			Controls		Permit Emission		References
		North (m)	East (m)	Daily	Annual				Factors			Type	Efficiency	Limit		
						Hour	Annual	Units	Pollutant	Factor	Unit			Hourly (lb/hr)	Yearly (ton/yr)	
System 03 - Screen																
PF1.005	Screen Including Transfer in from Conveyor C-1 and Discharge to Conveyor C-2 and Crusher Feed Conveyor C-3	4,361,351	361,128	10	2,600	350	100,000	Tons of Aggregate	PM	0.025	lb/ton	Water Sprays	75.0%	2.19	0.32	AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing
									PM ₁₀	0.0087	lb/ton	Water Sprays	75.0%	0.76	0.11	AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing
									PM _{2.5}	0.00132	lb/ton	Water Sprays	75.0%	0.12	0.017	AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2 Crushed Stone and Pulverized Mineral Processing PM _{2.5} =(PM ₁₀)/6.6

Formulas Used for Calculating Emission Limits

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} = (Th_{hour} * EF) * (1 - C_{eff})$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} = \frac{(Th_{year} * EF) * (1 - C_{eff})}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}}$$

Where:

C_{eff} = The listed Control Efficiency for a given control and pollutant .

EF = The listed Uncontrolled Emission Factor for a given pollutant.

$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in pounds per hour.

$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in tons per year.

Th_{hour} = The Throughput of Material through the screen in tons per hour.

Th_{year} = The Throughput of Material through the screen in tons per year.

Example Calculation:

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} \text{ of PM} = \left(350 \frac{tons}{hour} * 0.025 \frac{lb}{ton} \right) * (1 - 0.750) = 2.188 \frac{lb}{hour}$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} \text{ of PM} = \frac{100,000 \frac{tons}{year} * 0.025 \frac{lb}{ton} * (1 - 0.750)}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}} = 0.313 \frac{ton}{year}$$

Notes: The end result emission limits were intentionally rounded up in the table so that all emissions were included, even when the answer is held to two significant figures.

In this example $C_{eff} = 75.0\% = 0.750$.



Appendix 7: Example of Emission Limit Calculations for Baghouse Controlled System

Unit Description		Location UTM (Zone 11, NAD 83)		Stack Parameters		Operating Hours		Throughput			Emission Factors			Controls	Permit Emission Limit		References	Notes
		North (m)	East (m)			Daily	Annual				Hour	Annual	Units	Pollutant	Factor	Unit		
System 04 - Three Roll Crusher																		
S2.001	Crusher Feed Conveyor C-3	4,410,203	331,732	Height (ft):	24	24	8,400	40	336,000	Tons of Agg.	PM	0.02	gr/dscf	Baghouse BH-1	0.43	1.80	BAPC Default Value: Baghouse Grain Loading	Emissions are Combined
S2.002	Three Roll Crusher Including Transfer in from Crusher Feed Conveyor C-3 and Discharge to Crusher Discharge Conveyor C-4	4,410,203	331,732	Diameter (ft):	1.03						PM ₁₀	0.02	gr/dscf	Baghouse BH-1	0.43	1.80	BAPC Default Value: Baghouse Grain Loading	Emissions are Combined
S2.003	Crusher Discharge Conveyor C-4 and Discharge to Crusher Transfer Conveyor C-5	4,410,203	331,732	Temp (°F):	Ambient						PM _{2.5}	0.02	gr/dscf	Baghouse BH-1	0.43	1.80	PM 2.5 is assumed to be equal to PM 10	Emissions are Combined
S2.004	Crusher Transfer Conveyor C-5 and Discharge to Kiln Hopper Feed Conveyor C-6	4,410,203	331,732	Exit Vel (fps):	41.7													
				Vol (ACFM):	2084.7													
				Vol (DSCFM):	2500.0													

Formulas Used for Calculating Emission Limits

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} = \left(FR_{\frac{DSCF}{min}} * EF_{\frac{gr}{DSCF}} \right) * 60 \frac{min}{hour} * \frac{1 lb}{7,000 gr}$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} = \left(FR_{\frac{DSCF}{min}} * EF_{\frac{gr}{DSCF}} \right) * 60 \frac{min}{hour} * \frac{1 lb}{7,000 gr} * t_{year} * \frac{1 ton}{2,000 lb}$$

Where:

EF = The listed Emission Factor for a given pollutant in grains per dry standard cubic feet.

$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in pounds per hour.

$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in tons per year.

$FR_{\frac{DSCF}{min}}$ = The requested Baghouse Stack Exit Flow Rate in dry standard cubic feet per minute.

t_{year} = The requested operating hours per year.



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Example Calculation:

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} = \left(2,500 \frac{DSCF}{min} * 0.02 \frac{gr}{DSCF} \right) * 60 \frac{min}{hour} * \frac{1 lb}{7,000 gr} = 0.429 \frac{lb}{hr}$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} = \left(2,500 \frac{DSCF}{min} * 0.02 \frac{gr}{DSCF} \right) * 60 \frac{min}{hour} * \frac{1 lb}{7,000 gr} * 8,400 \frac{hr}{year} * \frac{1 ton}{2,000 lb} = 1.80 \frac{ton}{year}$$

Notes: The end result emission limits may be intentionally rounded up in the table so that all emissions were included, even when the answer is held to two significant figures.

In this calculation, the ratio $\frac{1 lb}{7,000 gr}$ is a conversion factor of 7,000 grains in one pound of material.

gr = grain



Appendix 8: Example of Emission Limit Calculations for Cooling Towers

Unit Description		Location UTM (Zone 11, NAD 83)		Operating Hours		Throughput			Uncontrolled Emission Factors			Controls		Permit Emission Limit		References
		North (m)	East (m)	Daily	Annual				Pollutant	Factor	Unit	Type	Efficiency	Hourly (lb/hr)	Yearly (ton/yr)	
						Hour	Annual	Units								
System 05 - Cooling Tower																
S2.005	Cooling Tower #2	4,380,808	281,830	24	8,760	630,000	5,518,800,000	Gallon of Water	PM	0.00459	lb/1000 gallon	Drift Eliminator	75.0%	0.73	3.17	AP-42 Ch. 13.4 (See attached calculations)
									PM ₁₀	0.00459	lb/1000 gallon	Drift Eliminator	75.0%	0.73	3.17	AP-42 Ch. 13.4 (See attached calculations)
				Maximum Throughput Rate (gal/min)	10,500				PM _{2.5}	0.00459	lb/1000 gallon	Drift Eliminator	75.0%	0.73	3.17	AP-42 Ch. 13.4 (See attached calculations)
				Drift Loss (%)	0.005%											
				Total Dissolved Solids (ppmw)	2,750											

Data given by Applicant for the Cooling Tower (as shown in Table A5):

$$\text{Drift Loss} = D_{\text{loss}} = 0.005\% = 0.00005$$

$$\text{Maximum Water Throughput Rate (or Maximum Water recirculation Rate)} = \text{WTR} = 10,500 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}} = 630,000 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{hour}} = 5,518,800,000 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{year}}$$

$$\text{Total Dissolved Solids} = \text{TDS} = 2,750 \text{ ppmw}$$



Appendix 8 - Page 2 of 3

Formulas Used for Calculating Emission Limits

$$EF_{PM10} = \frac{TLDL}{100\%} * \frac{lb\ TDS}{10^6\ lb\ drift} * \frac{8.34\ lb\ water}{gallon\ water}$$

$$D_{uncontrolled} = \frac{D_{loss}}{TLDL}$$

$$EL_{PM10} \frac{lb}{hr} = EF_{PM10} * WTR * \frac{60\ min}{hour} * D_{uncontrolled}$$

$$EL_{PM10} \frac{ton}{year} = \frac{EL_{PM10} \frac{lb}{hr} * t_{year}}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}}$$

$$EL_{PM10} \frac{lb}{year} = EL_{PM10} \frac{lb}{hr} * t_{year}$$

Where:

$D_{uncontrolled}$ = Tower Uncontrolled Drift.

D_{loss} = Drift Loss expressed as a percent, is provided by Permittee.

EF_{PM10} = The Total Uncontrolled Emission Factor for PM_{10} in pounds per 1,000 gallons of water recirculated.

$EL_{PM10} \frac{lb}{hr}$ = The Requested Permit Emission Limit for PM_{10} in pounds per hour.

$EL_{PM10} \frac{lb}{year}$ = The Requested Permit Emission Limit for PM_{10} in pounds per year.

$EL_{PM10} \frac{ton}{year}$ = The Requested Permit Emission Limit for PM_{10} in tons per year.

t_{year} = The requested operating hours in hours per year.

TDS = Total Dissolved Solids in parts per million by weight.

$TLDL$ = The Total Liquid Drift Loss expressed as a percent (from AP 42 Ch. 13.4 Wet Cooling Towers, Table 13.4 – 1).

WTR = The Maximum Water Throughput Rate in gallon per minute, gallon per hour, or gallon per year.



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Example Calculation:

$$EF_{PM_{10}} = 0.00020 * \frac{2,750 \text{ lb TDS}}{10^6 \text{ lb drift}} * \frac{8.34 \text{ lb water}}{\text{gal water}} = 0.00459 \frac{\text{lb TDS}}{1000 \text{ gal}} = 0.00459 \frac{\text{lb PM}_{10}}{1000 \text{ gal}}$$

$$D_{uncontrolled} = \frac{0.005\%}{0.020\%} = 0.25$$

$$EL_{PM_{10}} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} = 0.00459 \frac{\text{lb PM}_{10}}{1000 \text{ gal}} * 10,500 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}} * \frac{60 \text{ min}}{\text{hour}} * 0.25 = 0.723 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hour}}$$

$$EL_{PM_{10}} \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}} = \frac{0.723 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hour}} * 8,760 \frac{\text{hour}}{\text{year}}}{2,000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ton}}} = 3.167 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}}$$

$$EL_{PM_{10}} \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}} = 0.724 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hour}} * 8,760 \frac{\text{hours}}{\text{year}} = 6,340 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{year}}$$

Notes: The end result emission limits may be intentionally rounded up in the table so that all emissions were included, even when the answer is held to two significant figures.

In this calculation TLDL = 0.020% = 0.00020.

With cooling towers, all particulate matter is assumed to be equal to PM₁₀, thus PM = PM₁₀ = PM_{2.5}.

If the Applicant does not provide the Drift Loss percentage (D_{loss}), then D_{loss} defaults to an assumed value of 0.020% and $D_{uncontrolled} = \frac{0.020\%}{0.020\%} = 1$.

If $EL_{PM_{10}} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{year}}$ is less than 4,000 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{year}}$, then the Applicant may request a determination by the BAPC that the unit be considered an Insignificant Activity.

If $EL_{PM_{10}} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{year}}$ is greater than 4,000 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{year}}$, then the cooling tower may not be considered an Insignificant Activity and must be a permitted system.



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Appendix 9: Example of Emission Limit Calculations for Drying Oven Combined Emissions

Unit Description		Location UTM (Zone 11, NAD 83)		Stack Parameters		Operating Hours		Heat Input (MMBtu)		Fuel Usage/Throughput			Uncontrolled Emission Factors			Emission Rate		References							
		North (m)	East (m)			Daily	Annual	Hour	Annual	Hour	Annual	Units	Pollutant	Factor	Unit	Hourly (lb/hr)	Yearly (ton/yr)								
System 06 - Industrial Drying Oven (Throughput of Metallic Ore)																									
S2.006	1.5 MMBtu/hr Drying Oven and Discharge to Supersacks	4,380,808	281,830	Height (ft):	54	24	6,000			5	30,000	Tons of Metallic Ore	PM	0.12	lb/ton	0.600	1.800	AP-42, Ch. 11.24, Table 11.24-2							
				Diameter (ft):	2								PM ₁₀	0.06	lb/ton	0.300	0.900	AP-42, Ch. 11.24, Table 11.24-2							
				Temp (°F):	150								PM _{2.5}	0.09	lb/ton	0.450	1.350	AP-42, Ch. 11.24, Table 11.24-2							
				Vol (DSCFM):	24500																				
System 06 - Industrial Drying Oven (Combustion)																									
S2.006	1.5 MMBtu/hr Drying Oven and Discharge to Supersacks	4,380,808	281,830	Height (ft):	54	24	6,000	1.50	8,996.4	1,470	8,820,000	Cubic Feet of Natural Gas	PM	7.60	lb/10^6 scf	0.011	0.034	AP-42 Ch. 1.4 Table 1.4-2							
				Diameter (ft):	2								PM ₁₀	7.60	lb/10^6 scf	0.011	0.034	Assume PM=PM ₁₀							
				Temp (°F):	150								PM _{2.5}	7.60	lb/10^6 scf	0.011	0.034	Assume PM=PM _{2.5}							
				Vol (DSCFM):	24500								SO2	0.60	lb/10^6 scf	0.001	0.003	AP-42 Ch. 1.4 Table 1.4-2							
													NOX	100.00	lb/10^6 scf	0.147	0.441	AP-42 Ch. 1.4 Table 1.4-1							
													CO	84.00	lb/10^6 scf	0.123	0.370	AP-42 Ch. 1.4 Table 1.4-1							
													VOC	5.50	lb/10^6 scf	0.008	0.024	AP-42 Ch. 1.4 Table 1.4-2							
													HAPS			0.00000007	0.00000022	AP-42 Ch. 1.4 Table 1.4-3							
													CO2e					175.53	526.39	AP-42 Ch. 1.4 Table 1.4-2					
Total Permitted Emission Limits for System 06 - Industrial Drying Oven																									
Pollutant		PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2								NOX	CO	VOC	HAPS	CO2e								
Hourly (lb/hr)		0.611	0.311	0.461	0.001	0.147	0.123	0.008	0.000	175.533															
Yearly (ton/year)		1.834	0.934	1.384	0.003	0.441	0.370	0.024	0.000	526.389															



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Formulas Used for Calculating Emission Limits

$$ER_{Th \frac{lb}{hr}} = (Th_{hour} * EF_{Th}) * (1 - C_{eff}) \quad ER_{Th \frac{ton}{year}} = \frac{(Th_{year} * EF_{Th}) * (1 - C_{eff})}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}}$$

$$ER_{C \frac{lb}{hr}} = (FC_{Hour} * EF_C) * (1 - C_{eff}) \quad ER_{C \frac{ton}{year}} = \frac{(FC_{year} * EF_C) * (1 - C_{eff})}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}}$$

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} = ER_{Th \frac{lb}{hr}} + ER_{C \frac{lb}{hr}} \quad EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} = ER_{Th \frac{ton}{year}} + ER_{C \frac{ton}{year}}$$

Where:

C_{eff} = The listed Control Efficiency for a given control and pollutant.

$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in pounds per hour.

$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in tons per year.

EF_{Th} = The listed Uncontrolled Emission Factor for a given pollutant for the throughput of material through the Drying Oven.

EF_C = The listed Uncontrolled Emission Factor for a given pollutant for the combustion within Drying Oven.

$ER_{Th \frac{lb}{hr}}$ = The calculated Emission Rate for a given pollutant from the throughput of material through the Drying Oven, in pounds per hour.

$ER_{Th \frac{ton}{year}}$

= The calculated Permit Emission Rate for a given pollutant from the throughput of material through the Drying Oven, in tons per year.

$ER_{C \frac{lb}{hr}}$ = The calculated Emission Rate for a given pollutant from combustion within Drying Oven, in pounds per hour.

$ER_{C \frac{ton}{year}}$ = The calculated Emission Rate for a given pollutant from combustion within Drying Oven, in tons per year.

FC_{hour} = The Fuel Combustion rate in units of volume per hour. The units for FC will vary depending on the type of fuel being combusted.

FC_{year} = The Fuel Combustion rate in units of volume per year.

Th_{hour} = The throughput of ore through the drying oven in tons per hour.

Th_{year} = The throughput of ore through the drying oven in tons per year.

Note: For default Heat Content Values see Chapter 5.1.3 For Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) Only.



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Example Calculation:

$$ER_{Th \frac{lb}{hr}} \text{ for PM} = \left(5 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{hour}} * 0.12 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ton}} \right) * (1 - 0) = 0.600 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hour}}$$

$$ER_{Th \frac{ton}{year}} \text{ for PM} = \frac{(30,000 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}} * 0.12 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ton}}) * (1 - 0)}{2,000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ton}}} = 1.800 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}}$$

$$ER_{C \frac{lb}{hr}} \text{ for PM} = (1,470 \frac{\text{cubic feet}}{\text{hour}} * \frac{7.6 \text{ lb}}{10^6 \text{ cubic feet}}) * (1 - 0) = 0.011 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hour}}$$

$$ER_{C \frac{ton}{year}} \text{ for PM} = \frac{(8,820,000 \frac{\text{cubic feet}}{\text{year}} * \frac{7.6 \text{ lb}}{10^6 \text{ cubic feet}}) * (1 - 0)}{2,000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ton}}} = 0.034 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}}$$

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} \text{ for PM} = 0.011 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hour}} + 0.60 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hour}} = 0.611 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hour}}$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} \text{ for PM} = 1.800 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}} + 0.034 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}} = 1.834 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{year}}$$

Notes: The end result emission limits may be intentionally rounded up in the table so that all emissions were included, even when the answer is held to two significant figures.

In this example the system is uncontrolled so $C_{eff} = 0$.



Appendix 10: Example of Emission Limit Calculations for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE)

Unit Description		Location UTM (Zone 11, NAD 83)		Stack Parameters		Operating Hours		Fuel Usage			Heat Input (MMBtu)		Power Output		Uncontrolled Emission Factors			Permit Emission Limit		References
		North (m)	East (m)			Daily	Annual								Pollutant	Factor	Unit	Hourly (lb/hr)	Yearly (ton/yr)	
								Hour	Annual	Units	Hour	Annual	Amount	Units						
System 07 - Diesel Generator																				
S2.007	2.944 HP Caterpillar Diesel Generator, Model #3516C, Mfd. in 2014	4,424,999	399,999	Height (ft):	12	24	8,760	139.5	1,222,020	Gallon of Diesel	19.53	171082.8	2,944	HP	PM	0.000027	lb/hp-hr	0.080	0.35	Manufacturer's Guarantee
				Diameter (ft):	1										PM10	0.000027	lb/hp-hr	0.080	0.35	Manufacturer's Guarantee
				Temp (°F):	920.6										PM2.5	0.000027	lb/hp-hr	0.080	0.35	Assume PM10 = PM2.5
				Exit Vel (fps):	345.9										SO2	0.000012	lb/hp-hr	0.036	0.16	AP-42 Table 3.4-1. Sulfur content 0.0015%
				Vol (ACFM):	16,301										NOX	0.00086	lb/hp-hr	2.54	11.13	Manufacturer's Guarantee
															CO	0.000054	lb/hp-hr	0.16	0.70	Manufacturer's Guarantee
															VOC	0.000017	lb/hp-hr	0.050	0.22	Manufacturer's Guarantee



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Formulas Used for Calculating Emission Limits

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} = (HP * EF) * (1 - C_{eff}) \qquad EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} = \frac{(HP * EF) * (1 - C_{eff}) * t_{year}}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}}$$

Where:

C_{eff} = The listed Control Efficiency for a given control and pollutant .

EF = The listed Uncontrolled Emission Factor for a given pollutant in pounds per horsepower hour.

$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}}$ = The requested Permit Emission Limit for a given pollutant in pounds per hour.

$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}}$ = The requested Permit Emission limit for a given pollutant in tons per year.

HP = The power output for the system in horsepower.

t_{year} = The requested operating hours in hours per year.

Example Calculation:

$$EL_{\frac{lb}{hr}} = \left(2,944 \text{ hp} * 0.0000272 \frac{lb}{hp - hr} \right) * (1 - 0) = 0.080 \frac{lb}{hr}$$

$$EL_{\frac{ton}{year}} = \frac{\left(2,944 \text{ hp} * 0.0000272 \frac{lb}{hp - hr} \right) * (1 - 0) * 8,760 \frac{hr}{year}}{2,000 \frac{lb}{ton}} = 0.350 \frac{ton}{year}$$

Notes: The end result emission limits may be intentionally rounded up in the table so that all emissions were included, even when the answer is held to two significant figures.

In this example the system is uncontrolled so $C_{eff} = 0$.

The SO₂ emission limit of an engine is dependent on the sulfur content of the fuel. The fuel distribute should provide the sulfur content of the fuel.